The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled dificulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially *the proclamation of* emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy *construction of the railroad* to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption or the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, bigher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosterity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peacable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the *great Democratic party* is *heartily* and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

Forcibly Put.

"We are engaged," says the New York *Post*, in a war for the defence of the national life and territory, but those who read the Chicago platform will find in it not a word against the enemy who has so wantonly attacked both. Our soldiers who have given up all their private interests to protect the flag and the national honor, will find here no words of good cheer, no promise of reinforcements in the field, no hope of success, but only—tacked on at the end—a few words of pity not unmixed with contempt, as though the gallant defenders of the Union were a pack of fools and idiots. Our prisoners tortured, starved, abused in southern slaves-pens by the ferocious malignity of the rebel leaders, will look in vain through this platform for a denunciation of those who entrap and kill them; they will find their sufferings used only as the spring for an electioneering trick. European governments, watching narrowly our political symbols for some expression of popular temper, will find in this one no sentiment of patriotic pride, no regard for the national honor, no solicitude as to our standing among nations, nothing to denote that there yet lives in our country a spirit which would make the aggrandizements of foreign nations upon us dangerous to them. Foreigners will find in this document only the most abject, spiritless appeals for peace; they will see in it the cry of a nation, weak, worn out, powerless, humbled, ready to accept blows without thought of returning them. They will see that this Democratic party, which eight years ago rigidly insisted upon the Monroe Doctrine, and even demanded the acquisition of Cuba, now humbly omits *all mention of this, its favorite* political principle.

BEAR IT IN MIND.—Remember when you hear McClellan peace-makers profess loyalty to the Union, that in the campaign of 1860 no one of the three parties was more vociferous in its professions of fidelity to the Union than the party headed by the man who is now a Major-General in the rebel army—John C. Breckinridge.

APPROACHING.—The draft.

IN MEMORIAM.

Cut down in youth's bright morn,
Our loving Laura lies;
Always a tender plant,
She sickens now and dies.

But what is Death to her?
A passage dark and dread
Through some dark solitude—
And fraught with deadly fear?

No. 'Tis the glorious dawn
Of everlasting day.
No fears possess her spirit as
It heavenward hies away.

But childlike confidence
Sits sweetly on her face;
She'd lived *a child of Jesus*,
She died a child of grace.

Then let us not repine,
Nor murmur here in vain;
For well we know our loss
Is her *eternal* gain.

J—

From our Hundred Days' Boys.

CAMP AT MONOCACY,
SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1864.

We still Remain.

DEAR GLOBE:—Time rolls on and finds us, at the lapse of a short but eventful period, still ensconced in the peaceful vale of the Monocacy, having received no attention from the rebel host which, for a month past, has been in the Shenandoah valley, nigh unto here, ever and anon contending with the gallant troops of Sheridan in order to plant their standard on the sod of Pennsylvania and repeat the marauding, murdering scenes that but recently there were witnessed, and the thoughts of which make the stoutest heart recoil with horror and indignation. Now, we hear of the repulse of the invading foe, and our hearts are gladdened with the news; we renew and strengthen our confidence in Gen. Sheridan, and are rejoiced in the hope that the rebels will learn, by the lessons of rough experience, the extreme folly of marching upon and molesting a loyal State.

I have intimated that the short period which has elapsed since my last, has been an eventful one. These events are not those of exciting battle interest, for if they were, you w'ld long ere this have been acquainted with them, but they are those which have arisen in the camp, and have only tended to alleviate the monitory of this—a *retired* soldier's life.

Enlistments again.

The main topic of interest during the last two weeks was that of the one year enlistments. Committees from different parts of Pennsylvania have been here with bounties of different grades—some with $400, others with $450, and others as high as $500—to entice recruits; and when this great inducement has proved ineffectual, the Colonel has urged his men, by every word of encouragement, to accept of the proffered bounties, and give themselves to the cause and service of their country. These urgent appeals, together with the purse with the bountiful bounty, cannot be said to have been lost on the senses of the members of the regiment, for at least one half of our original number has heeded the appeals and accepted the bounty. This number still remain with us, patiently awaiting the disposition of the Government, and anxiously expecting the proffered furlough. The promptness and number of enlistments in this—one of Pennsylvania's regiments—is a fit and gratifying counterpart to that which occurred at home, where, we learn, enlisting is more rapid than at any previous period.

Who of us have Gone.

Amongst the number of those who have enlisted, old Huntingdon is well represented from our midst. The following are their names: Sergeant A. C. Snyder, Corporals Charles Campbell and George Zeigler, Privates Geo. H. Nash, Wm. Keister, Robt. Rahm, Henry and Bennett Willoughby, Wm. Westbrook. Many others, whose patriotism had not expired, and whose senses had not been blunted, were eager—and almost constrained—to follow their comrades' example; but they were only *almost* constrained, not *wholly*.

Subsided.

Since the volunteering period has expired, and since the bounty committees have retired, the enlisting fever has totally abated, and the boys now await the result of the turn of the wheel of Misfortune in the hands of the Provost Marshal, or until their patriotism attains a brighter glow.

An Accident.

In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo an accident occurred to a boy attached *to the artillery company* stationed at this place. A conical shaped shell had been picked up on the battle field by an infantryman, who extracted the brass cap therefrom, and handed the shell to the artilleryman, who in his foolish eagerness to extract the powder, inserted a spark of fire into the bomb, and, to attain the heighth of *fool* hardiness, held it in his *right* hand, when it instantly exploded, terribly shattering his hand, and leaving nothing but a blackened lump of mangled flesh and sinews. His arm was shortly afterwards amputated; and it is thought that this will be a fearful lesson to him through life, as it was an instructive one to those of his comrades who learned the circumstances of his mishap.

Artillery Practice.

On the next day to the above event—Tuesday, the 30th—another circumstance occurred to break the usual routine of duty. While on battallion drill in the morning the Colonel received orders from Gen. Tyler, in person, to move us to the top of a neighboring hill. This order was immediately executed, and ere we had ascended to the heighth of our destination, the Genl. and staff had reached the summit of the hill and was reconnoitering in a manner betokening the proximity of a rebel force, and by the eager countenances of some of the less initiated it was apparent he had worked on their imagination. Two pieces of artillery, which were upon the field at the time, were placed in position, and our regiment advanced to its support. When we reached our position on each side of the battery the fact gleamed in a full and clearer light We were not assembled to fight an enemy, but to witness the target practice of the battery. They performed to the satisfaction of the General, and after making a few more manœuvres, we returned to our quarters, glad to escape the fray "without the loss of a single man." This movement occurred as a reminder of the battle of the Monocacy, with the exception of the destructiveness, repulse, retreat, etc.

Officially Appointed.

On Thursday evening while on dress parade an order was read making Col Fisher full commandant at this post, and appointing Capt. Caldwell Provost Marshal, who immediately entered on the performance of his required duties. It is evident that the worth of our officers is acknowledged and appreciated by their superiors, and were our service a longer period future rewards would be in store for them.

Three "Aiders" Arrested.

On Thursday night, 1st inst., three women of suspicious character were arrested while traveling in a wagon towards Virginia's "sacred" sod and borne into camp. Upon examination it was discovered that they were daughters of the Southern chivalry who had gone northward to purchase—or borrow—goods and medicines for the use and benefit of the Southern rebels. Three chests which they had in their possession were opened and examined and found to be well packed with an assorted stock of the above commodities. One of the women was said to be a daughter of the late notorious General Jeb Stuart. On Friday morning the audasious "sisters" were taken under guard before the authorities at Baltimore, who meeted justice unto them.

Alarm in Camp.

As the buzz of camp had subsided into a lull, and when all were sinking into the depth of slumber save the solitary camp vigils, the cry of "picket firing" resounded in the air, and reaching the ears of the slumberers awoke them from their reveries, only to hear the order to prepare to fall in at a moment's notice. Guns and accoutrements were placed at grasping distance, and all were ready for the electric order, "fall in." The picket firing which had occurred to the south of us, was not resumed, and no pickets having been driven in, the excitement slackened, but we still awaited an explanation of the firing. A squad was sent out in the direction of the picket line from whence the report was heard and when the men had gone but a short distance they met the individual who had fired the shot and produced the *alarm in camp*. *Upon being* questioned as to the reason for his shooting he replied, he thought he saw something, halted it three times, and then shot. With this explanation the squad returned to camp, assured their comrades that all was right, and we then retired in confident security.

Preparing for Winter.

In consequence of the number of chilly nights that we have experienced for some time past, the boys have commenced building log huts to insure warmth and debar the cold. As it is altogether uncertain how long we will remain here, the construction of these substantial domiciles is not as general as it otherwise would be, and those who have taken time by the forelock are envied in their comfortable berths by those who are not so prudent nor industrious, and who are compelled to contend with the chilling element the best way possible.

Signs of the Times.

Though we have found a very convenient and comfortable position at this post, and have conformed ourselves into admiring it, yet of late more than at any previous time, we are becoming impressed with the belief that we will remain here *but a* short time, and the probabilities are we will leave to receive our discharge. This belief has been entertained by the frequent repetition of rumors to that effect that have floated to our ears, and from other circumstances which are made to indicate an early departure. One fact is that the uniforms for which *a requisition* was made, as I before informed you, have been refused us by the authorities, in consequence of which a ludicrous aspect of affairs is visible in numerous cases throughout the regiment. The reason stated for not supplying us is that we have drawn our full amount of clothing (?) for the term in which we have engaged; but the impression is that it lies in something deeper—that of an early discharge. I would not cause those of our friends at home to build up any expectations for our return, as we know not what lies unrevealed in the blank future.

Promoted.

The military worthiness of the sons of Old Huntingdon will make itself apparent to the eyes of the least as well as the most experienced. As an instance for this we can look to Corporal Charles Campbell, who has been promoted to the position of drum major of the regiment, having been considered fully able to act in such capacity. He intends remaining in the performance of the duties of his station until his transfer to the 19th P. V. Cavalry Regt.

More anon, JUNTO.

A Visit to the President.

Letter from Judge Mills of Wisconsin.

The Grant county (Wisconsin) *Herald*, contains a letter from John T. Mills, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of General McClellan. Judge Mills was accompanied by ex-Governor Randall, of this State, who introduced him to the President, whom he warmly thanks for his readiness to serve his friends from Wisconsin at the capital. They found the President at the Soldiers' Retreat, a "building not imposing in size, half hidden in foliage, the grounds tastefully laid out."

The following is Judge Mill's account of his interview with the President, what he said, and his impression of Mr. Lincoln:

"The Governor asked of a man in waiting if the President had arrived. "Yes," was the reply. We entered a neat, plainly furnished room. A marble table was in the centre. Directly appeared from an adjoining apartment a tall, gaunt-looking figure, shoulders inclined forward, his gait astride, rapid and shuffling, ample understandings with large slippers and Briarian arms, with a face radiant with intelligence and humor.

'The Governor addressed him: 'Mr. President, this is my friend and your friend Mills, from Wisconsin.'

'I am glad to see my friends from Wisconsin; they are the hearty friends of the Union.'

'I could not leave the city, Mr. President, without hearing words of cheer from your own lips. Upon you as the representative of the loyal people, depend, as we believe, the existence of our Government and the future of America.' This introduced political topics.

'Mr. President,' said Governor Randall, 'why can't you seek seclusion, and play *hermit for a fortnight? it* would reinvigorate you.'

'Aye,' said the President, 'two or three weeks would do me no good. I cannot fly from my thoughts—my solicitude for this great country follows me wherever I go. I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union.'

'But, Mr. President, General McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate.'

'Sir,' said the President, 'the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near two hundred thousand able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success, and the *experience* of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union. Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men; take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battlefield or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"'We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a *free* fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"'There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olnstee, and thus win the respect *of the masters they fought. Should I do* so I should deserve to be damned in time an eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoreing the Union. But no human power can subdue this *rebellion* without the use of emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and *instead of alienating the South*, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union, I will abide the issue." "I saw that the President was not a mere joker, but a man of deep convictions, of abiding faith in justice, truth and providence. His voice was pleasant, his manner earnest and emphatic. As he warmed with his theme his mind grew to the magnitude of his body. I felt I was in the presence of the geat guiding intellect of the age, and that those huge Atlantean shoulders were fit to bear the weight of mightiest monarchies.' His transparent honesty, republican simplicity, his gushing sympathy for those who offered their lives for their country, his utter forgetfulness of self in his concern for its welfare, could not but inspire me with confidence that he was Heaven's instrument to conduct his people through this sea of blood to a Canaan of peace and freedom.

"J. T. MILLS."

Who began the War.

The men who are now urging that the Government should humble itself to the traitors in arms, and sue for peace on any terms which Jeff. Davis & Co. may dictate, charge that the Administration of Abraham Lincoln began the war. The traitors in the North or loyal States, who hate the men now *representing* the *national* authority, have poisoned the minds of a large mass of men in the free States, with the impression that the war is one of aggression, waged to exterminate a portion of the people of the Union and pushed to every bloody extremity that the triumph of Northern fanaticism may prevail over the domestic *institution* States' rights of the people of the South. By the liberal use of such statements the leaders of the so-called Democratic party have managed to distract people who is left to their own common sense ideas, would be true to the Government and its cause.—But in order to show who did inaugurate the war which has cost the Government so many valuable lives and wasted such incalculable treasure, we submit the following historical statement of facts:

December 30, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckey by the South Carolina troops.

January 8, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 8. The United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4. Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay taken by Alabama troops.

Jan. 9. The United States steamer *Star of the West* was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island when attempting to furnish Fort Sumpter with supplies.

Jan. 9. Mississippi seceded; vote of the Convention, 85 and 36.

Jan. 10. *Fort Jackson*, Fort Phillip and Pike, near *New Orleans*, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11.—Alabama seceded; vote of Convention, 62 and 29.

Jan. 11.—Florida seceded.

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola navy yard and Fort McRae by Alabama troops.

Jan. 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19.—Georgia seceded; vote of Convention, 203 to 87.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana seceded; vote of Convention, 113 to 19. New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1 Texas seceded; vote of Convention, 166 to 7. Submitted to a vote of the people February 23, and took effect 2d of March.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter *Isabell* to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 5.—The Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Alabama.

Feb. 8—The provisional constitution adopted.

Feb, 9.—Jeff. Davis and Alex. Stephens were elected President and Vice President of what they called the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 17.—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.

Feb. 18.—Jeff. Davis was inaugurated President of the Conspirators.

March 2.—The United States revenue cutter was seized by the rebels in Texas.

These events all transpired under Buchanan's *Administration*. The Secretary of War, during that Administration, abetted the stealing of munitions of war then in posession of the Government, and allowed the removal of immense amounts of public property to localities where it would fall into the hands of the traitors. When John B. Floyd had accomplished his work, he retired from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. The Secretary of the Navy, during the Buchanan Administration, ordered every ship of war on distant cruises, with the deliberate understanding that such war vessels would be beyond the use of the authorities when the traitors precipitated rebellion. When Mr. Toucy had accomplished his share of the villainous work, he resigned the navy portfolio. All this infamous work was accomplished under Buchanan's Administration, and yet the wicked leaders of that party insist that the free masses of the North provoked the war. The same leaders now ask that the victorious freemen of the loyal States, who have so nobly defended the Union and the Government, should give up the fight, and on their knees sue for peace. This is the record, and we want the people to study it thoroughly.

THE BEST WAY TO GET ALONG IN THE WORLD.—Mind your own business, don't be inquisitive, and don't try to undermine other people.

☞ "Oft in the stilly night," as the follow said when he took the hen off the roost.

BAD.—The Weather.

The Union and Chicago Platform.

1. The Union Platform affirms the duty of *maintaining* the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Chicago pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

2. The Union Platform treats the Rebellion as *wrong*—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to *make* one, by constraining the Rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Chicago Platform now here condemns the Rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

3. The Union Platform exhorts the Government to prosecute the war vigorously till the Rebellion shall be suppressed—no further. The Chicago Platform points significantly to the fact that the Rebellion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that it was a mistake to attempt resisting Rebel force by force.

4. The Union Platform affirms that as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquility and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Chicago Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that slavery shall be preserved and perpetuated.

5. The Union Platform holds it right that black as well as white men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Chicago is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course doesn't want "niggers" to fight in it.

6. The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country, and promises ample provision for those who have been or may be disabled in her service The Chicago Platform proffers them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are fighting in righteous and holy cause.

7. The Chicago Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the Rebellion, but blames the Rebels for nothing. Even our cruelties of the Rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unsheltered, to the burning suns and drenched storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of corn and two of putrid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the rebels have done anything wrong in the premises.

—In short, if Mr. Jeff. Davis had been platform maker of the Chicago Convention, he could not have treated himself more tenderly nor his enterprise more gingerly than they have been in the actual platform.

Inhumanity to Union Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Dr. Lester Lloyd, a Northern man by birth, who has resided in Fairfax county, Va., near Vienna, for thirteen years past, and who was captured by Mosby's guerillas at his home about three months ago, gives the following account of his experiences and observations:

While on the way to Gordonsville a young man in the guard of Mosby's men said to Dr. L.: "We had a fine time with some of the Yankees the other day. Twelve of us surprised seven cavalrymen, who dismounted and gave up their arms, when we all fired into them and finished up the lot, taking no prisoners. We understand that Sheridan hung some of our men in the Valley a short time ago, and we are determined to spare no more prisoners whom we take with arms in their hands."

After the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg a considerable number of Union soldiers were captured, and eighty of them were stripped of their United States uniforms and clothed in the rebel garb. At the first fight on the Weldon Railroad these men were placed in the front ranks of rebels, and so disposed as effectually to deceive our troops, and by the advantage thus gained, two thousand of our men were captured.

These prisoners on their arrival at Richmond were parted between Castle Thunder and Libby, ordered to throw off their accoutrements and divest themselves of part of their cloths, and then marched to the wretched quarters assigned to them. Whereupon a gang of negroes gathered up what they had divested themselves of and carried them away.

He gives a fearful account of the barbarous and inhuman indignities heaped upon some of our prisoners, by these rebel fiends. They are confined without inquiry or trial, and no chance given them to refute the offences rebel malice charge against them.

A week ago last Monday night a number of deserters from the Union army arrived in Richmond, and despite the order of Gen. Lee that all deserters should be sent to the interior unharmed and placed at work, they were stripped of their clothing, mostly new and but little worn, and robbed of all their money. Thirteen hundred dollars in rebel money and seven hundred in greenbacks were taken from one of them. They were then marched off to a place of safe keeping.

The almost universal conclusion in Richmond was that if the Danville railroad should be seized by our forces, they would be cut off from supplies so effectually, that Richmond would have to be surrendered. Horses are much reduced in flesh from the husbanding of their resources, attributable to the above fear.

Flour was selling at $375 per barrel, potatoes at from $1 50 to $3 20 per quart, and water melons $10 to $25 each.

Before Grant had advanced his position upon the Weldon railroad the price of flour was $200 per barrel, and wheat bread, two to three ounce loaves, and mixed with peach leaf yeast, sold at $1 50 each.

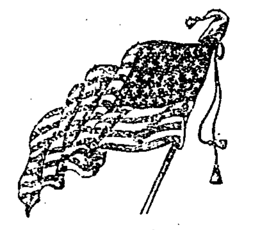
AS POINTED AS TRUE.—Every principle once held sacred by the Democratic party is thrown overboard by that party for the sake of a craven, cowardly, pusillanimous peace with Jeff. Davis and his band of insolent and dictatorial slaveholders.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep. 21, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 Wm. H. Kern,
5 B. H. Jenks,
6 Chas. M. Runk,
7 Robt. Parke,
8 W. Taylor,
9 J. A. Hiestand,
10 R. H. Coryell,
11 Ed. Haliday,
12 Chas. F. Reed.
13 Elias W. Hale,
14 Chs. H. Shriner,
15 Jno. Wister,
16 D. M'Conaughy
17 D. W. Woods,
18 Isaac Benson,
19 John Patton,
20 S. B. Dick,
21 Ev. Bierer,
22 Jno. P. Penney
23 Eb. M'Junkin,
24 J. W. Blanch'rd

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,
ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE,
LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair co.
KIRK HAINES, of Perry co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN N. SWOOPE, of Hunt., co.
JOHN BALSABACH, of Juniata co

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.
Directors of Poor,
HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs
County Surveyor,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
Auditor,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

Our Ticket Complete.

The Union ticket to be supported by the Union voters of the county is now complete, and we urge every true Union man to give it a cordial support. The ticket is as follows:

Congress,
Abraham A. Barker.
Senate,
Louis W. Hall,
Kirk Haines.
Assembly,
John N. Swoope,
John Balsbach.
Prosecuting Attorney,
James D. Campbell.
County Commissioner,
Jacob Miller.
Directors of Poor,
Henry Davis,
Henry A. Marks.
Auditor,
Livingston Robb.
County Surveyor,
Henry Wilson.

There are men upon this ticket who were not our first choice—neither were they the first choice of a majority of the Union voters of this county, but they have been nominated by representatives of the Union party of the Districts, and we must choose between them and the candidates nominated by the white flag party—by the party opposed to giving our soldiers the rights of freemen—by the party organized to give aid and comfort to the rebels—by the party now openly asking for a cessation of hostilities—by the party willing to disgrace our country and our brave soldiers by a surrender to an almost discomfited enemy. We cannot serve two masters, we must serve the party fighting the enemies of our flag, or we must serve the party leagued with the enemies of our country. We are with our soldiers, so long as they are willing to do their duty in the field in front of the enemy we will try to do ours by fighting their enemy in the rear. A single vote given for the ticket nominated by the so-called Democratic party is a vote against the Union party of the country and will be counted as an endorsement of the treason of the leaders now organized to defeat Lincoln and Johnston.

We shall give the ticket above, our best support, and nothing less should be expected from every Union man in the county.

☞ Louis, not *Lewis* W. Hall. Our exchanges in the district will please correct.

The White Flag Party.

Many Democrats who honestly believe Gen. McClelland to be opposed to the peace policy of the leaders of their party will vote for him unless they can be satisfied that should he be elected he will be under their influence and be controlled to suit the demands of the "Democrats" South who demand the independence of their Confederacy. It is only necessary for honest Democrats to reflect a moment to be convinced that the same leaders who have controlled their party for several years past will continue to control it should McClelland be elected. They were the head and front of the organization in 1860 and succeeded in disorganizing the party by throwing their support to traitor Breckinridge, and ever since then they have continued to lead the party, and at their last Convention at Chicago by a unanimous vote of five hundred delegates they declared in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities—which means an immediate surrender to the rebels. To suppose that the men who controlled the Chicago Convention will not control McClelland in shaping his policy should be elected, is simply rediculous. The leaders of a National Convention ever have controlled the nominees, and no nominees have ever dared to set aside the organization nominating them, and the adhesive power of the so-called Democratic organization is in the keeping of the leaders who are in sympathy with the rebels. We care not how much the peace men publicly growl at the war face of McClellan's letter of acceptance. They will take good care to keep their support from going to Lincoln, and at the proper time when they are fully convinced that the patriotic and loyal Democratic masses are sufficiently blindfolded by the deceptive war cry of McClellan, they, the peace leaders, the traitors to true Democracy and their country, will rally to the support of McClellan, and if successful, will mould him to suit their will. The platform of the Convention is the soul of the organization that nominated McClellan and he cannot, dare not, do otherwise than live up to it should he be elected. If he should pursue any other course, the rebels North and South would be equally as much dissatisfied with his administration as they are with Lincoln's. We ask loyal Democrats not to be deceived by the two faced candidate. He cannot stand upon his own and the Convention's platform. One or the other must break down should he be elected—and it is reasonable to suppose that the platform put up by five hundred delegates, the most influential men in the organization throughout the loyal States, would prevail against that of McClellan's put up specially for the purpose of deceiving loyal voters into his support.

The Senatorial Nomination.

The nomination of Louis W. Hall, of Blair county, and Kirk Haines, of Perry county, by the conferees of the national Union party, is well received by the press and the people. The size of the district, comprising six counties, all of which, save one, had its own favorite candidate, particularly in its relations to other districts, rendered it more than usually difficult to discriminate in the selection of candidates so as to suit the views and wishes of every locality. But *two* of the candidates could be selected; while the claims of the others, and of their counties, had necessarily to be postponed. The conferees doubtless acted upon their best judgment; and all parts of the district acquiesce. Their work is everywhere endorsed, and will be emphatically and triumphantly sustained by the people on the second Tuesday of October.

The candidates are able, true, tried, and loyal. That is all loyal voters wish to know. They have both the advantage of experience in legislation, and the recommendation of being popular at home. Mr. Haines, though not so well known here, is very highly spoken of by all who know him, and has represented his own county in the Legislature. Mr. Hall, though a young man and self-made, has served one term in the Senate of Pennsylvania, during which he was elected *Speaker*,—the youngest man, we believe, who ever presided over that body. The dignity and marked ability with which he discharged the duties of that exalted position, gave him a name and fame not limited to his district; while his industry, fidelity, and business talents, in representing the interests of his immediate constituents, made him many friends at home outside of his party. Every loyal voter can deposite his ballot for both in the full assurance that the district in all its interests, will be ably and faithfully represented.

"No man is worthy of freedom who has not the courage to resist any attemp to deprive him of his elective franchise."—*Sunday* (Phila.) *Mercury.*

Then what should be said of the organization you defend, guilty some weeks ago of making the attempt to deprive the white soldiers of the right to vote. The soldiers will have the *courage* to resist your party at the next election.

☞ Don't fail to come to the Union Mass Meeting.

How the Soldiers will Vote.

The unpatriotic individuals who recently assembled at Chicago, are making extensive calculations upon the soldiers' votes for LITTLE MAC. We have some indications which must be very flattering to them. We give them.

A vote was taken in the U. S. A. General Hospital, Pittsburgh, with the following result:

Lincoln	577
McClellan	100
Fremont	6

On the Baltimore train going west, the following indication was given:

Lincoln	130
McClellan	76
Fremont	6

At the General Hospital, Georgetown, D. C. the voting resulted as follows:

Lincoln	63
McClellan	5

At Camp Bradford, Baltimore, the following vote was given:

Lincoln	238
McClellan	54

At Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. the vote was as follows:

Lincoln	260
McClellan	116
Fremont	3

So it goes. And so it will continue to go until the November election, "only a little more so" as true Union soldiers get their eyes open to see the company Little Mac has got into.

THE last *Monitor* has nearly a column of ribald vilification of Mr. Hall. They complain of his popularity at home, and *accuse their own friends in Blair county with selling themselves and Wallace to keep him in the Senate!* In the same spirit one of the *Monitor* clique, shortly before the meeting of their Blair convention, threatened here that they were going to pay Dr. Gemmill, accusing him with having voted for Mr. Hall. If these patriots have the guardianship of their partisans in Blair county as well as here, it will perhaps keep them busy enough to attend to their own business. We can assure those who control that delectable sheet that Capt. Blair who carries with him what is sufficient to excite the enmity of all such traitors, and who had he been nominated would be a target for their vilest billingsgate, does not want their sympathy or their praise. And as we have better use for our space, we can well afford to let them fill their filthy columns with libels upon any or all of our candidates, from this time to the election, as it will only serve to make all loyal men more zealous, determined, and united in their support.

"To shoot at crows, is powder thrown away."

Sympathy for the Soldiers.

The Chicago platform contains a resolution, expressing an earnest sympathy for the soldiers in the field under the flag of our country, and promising their care, protection and kindness in case of their success at the coming election.

This sympathy comes with a very bad grace from the men who have voted against supplies for the army as Mr. Pendleton did—against their right of suffrage while in the service of the country—and who have rejoiced when they have been defeated in battle—and exhibited signs of sadness when our armies have been victorious. Look at the recent vote on the amendments to the constitution, and you find the "democratic" counties giving majorities against the soldiers, while the Union counties gave large majorities in favor of the amendments, yet such is the deceitful course of these *pretended friends* of the soldier, that they would endeavor to give the impression, that fidelity to their welfare is their highest aim. We trust the gallant soldiers in the Pennsylvania regiments, will not forgot who have been, and who still are their *real* not merely their *pretended* friends.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That every man on the so-called Democratic ticket supported by the *Monitor* of this place, opposed the amendment to the Constitution giving the brave soldiers the right to vote. Such conduct is nothing less than an effort to put the white soldier on an equality with the negro. What soldier, or friend of a soldier, can vote that ticket in whole or in part? And

Keep it Before the People,

That every man on the Union Ticket at the head of this paper, worked for and voted for the amendment giving the white soldiers the right to vote.

The Chicago Nominations in Maryland.

The following is an extract of a letter from a "peace Democrat" dated Baltimore, Sept. 7, written to the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, a violent "peace" paper in this State:

"The nomination was made, and Geo. B. McClellan was the nominee. The announcement fell like a pall upon the people of Maryland, and the beacon's last expiring flame died with it. This may seem an extravagant assertion; but it is nevertheless true, so far as your correspondent can ascertain. There is one journal that has hoisted their names. There has not been, nor will there be a meeting held to ratify his selection, nor is there a disposition manifest to organize for the coming contest. The apathy manifest is saddening in the extreme, and it bodes no good to the cause of Democracy here."

☞ Come one, come all, with your banners, to the Union Mass Meeting.

Hall and Haines.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair, and Hon. Kirk Haines, of Perry, were on the 9th inst., nominated as the Union candidates for Senators in the 21st district, composed of the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Blair. Mr. Hall is one of the most promising young men in the State, and the Union party will rejoice that he is about to enter the Senate again. He was chosen in a decidedly Democratic district in 1859, and served with great credit both as Senator and presiding officer. In 1862 he was again a candidate, but although carrying his own county by nearly 1800, was defeated by Clearfield and Cambria. He will at once take the highest rank in the Senate when he returns to it in January next. Mr. Haines is a most meritorious gentleman, an experienced legislator, and a most upright and faithful man. He originally acted with the Democratic party until the repeal of the Missouri compromise, when he ran as an independent candidate for the legislature and was triumphantly elected. He was again a candidate in 1855, and was re-elected over Wm. S. Mitchell, now Democratic candidate in this district, by 200 majority. He will bring to the Senate industry, experience and fidelity, and will do credit to himself and the district. Union men of the 21st district! there should be no sort of doubt of the success of your ticket by 1000 majority. Your verdict will determine whether the next Senate shall be for the Government or against it.

From the Lewistown Gazette.

For Senators, the conferees nominated Kirk Haines, of Perry, and Lewis W. Hall, of Blair. It was of course a work of considerable delicacy to select two candidates from six counties, but having done so to the best of their ability, we cheerfully accord them that support which every Union man in the district ought to give them. Captain B. X. Blair of Huntingdon, Edmund Blanchard of Bellefonte, and D. W. Woods of Lewistown, were presented to the convention by their different counties. The first named failed only we think from the fact that it would have given Huntingdon *two* out of *four* candidates for Senate and Assembly, and left three out of the six counties composing the districts without any members at all—whereas by the course adopted the least possible number are in that situation, namely, two, and although our own is among the number we shall not complain. Mr. Haines is pretty well known as a citizen of Newport, Perry county, of sterling integrity, well informed, and industrious habits, recommendations which strongly commend him to the people. Mr. Hall has had three years experience in the Senate, of which body he was speaker, and being one of that class who has raised himself from comparative obscurity to prominence, of course has made enemies; but the best evidence of his character and standing can be formed from the fact that his fellow-citizens of Blair county have invariably given him a larger majority by hundreds than any other candidate on the ticket, and no doubt will do so again. Such facts speak louder than words.

From the Perry Freeman.

We understand that the Union Senatorial Conference assembled at Lewistown on the 9th instant, and nominated Kirk Haines, Esq., of Perry, and Louis W. Hall Esq., of Blair county, as the Union candidates for State Senators in this district—running from the Susquehanna River to the Allegheny Mountain—composed of counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, and Blair.

Kirk Haines is well known in this county, that scarcely a word, except to announce him as a candidate, is necessary to entitle him to general support as a man of honor, integrity and good qualifications. He has represented this county two terms in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and has therefore considerable experience as a legislator.—Whenever he has been a candidate, he has run considerably more than his party vote in this county, and we know no reason why he will not do so again. To the good people of this district, who have not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, we cheerfully say, and with truth too, that we have known Kirk Haines ever since he was a boy, and that we honestly believe him entitled to the cordial support of every Union man in the district. Elect him and the district will have a good Senator.

The other candidate—Louis W. Hall, —is a younger man than Mr. Haines, but he has already made his mark in the State Senate, as well as a member as Speaker of that legislative body. He is a lawyer by profession; resides in Altoona; and the Congressional Conferees from Blair county gave him a decided support for Member of Congress from his district, but the Conference gave the nomination to Mr. Barker, of Cambria, after Mr. Hall had declined to be a candidate for that position, thereby doing all he could do to harmonize all the elements of the Union men of that Congressional district upon the choice of the Conference. This act looks well on his part, and is but a fair specimen of the man, when called upon to make a personal sacrifice for the benefit of the friends of the Union. We have personally but a slight acquaintance with Mr. Hall, but as a public man we know his record. He will, of cours, receive the whole Union vote, as well in this county as in the Senatorial district, together with his colleague on the same ticket—Mr. Haines.

The Rejected Plank.

Dean Richmond was in favor of having a provision in the Chicago Platform, that if the rebel leaders refused to re-enter the Union on any terms, that war shall be continued until they are forced to submit. This proposition was treated with scorn by a majority of the Convention, who declared with vehement emphasis that no resolution should be admitted into the platform which contained the slightest vestige of a threat, and that the noble people of the South, after vindicating their manhood in three years of blood, must not be insulted by their friends at the North, by even the semblance of coercion. So says the correspondent of the Baltimore *Advertiser.*

The Split Among the Democracy.

The New York *Daily News* is more severe upon McClellan on Monday than it was on Saturday. A half dozen editorial articles are devoted to him. Here is an extract from one of them;

"The platform is the subject placed at issue in a Democratic nomination, rather than the man. To pretend the nominee is such in his own person even though he should repudiate every principle he has been selected to represent, is an outrage upon common sense. To reject the platform is therefore a practical rejection of the nomination. If the repudiation of it all make the candidate cease to be the standard bearer of the party, how can he be supposed to continue such after he has repudiated even a party? The State Rights doctrine that demands every true and faithful Democrat to raise his voice against a war for the subjugation of sovereign States, is recognized, practically, in the enunciation of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; but is on the other hand, directly repudiated in Gen. McClellan's avowal of his determination, if elected, to compel the soverignties of the South to submit to his will by force of arms.

"The man nominated to represent its principles is therefore no longer the nominee of the Chicago convention Standing, as he does, before the country, to all intents and purposes and *independent* candidate, he has therefore no claim on the support of the Democracy as such."

From another article we quote the following:

"In repudiating the platform on which he was nominated, the candidate for President proposed at Chicago has forfeited all rights offered him by that nomination, and party fealty demands that the Convention reassemble and that a candidate for the Democratic party be nominated who will, when elected, carry its principles and its measures into effect.

"Failing to do this, the chosen guardians proving faithless to their trust, the people will take the matter in hand, and call a Convention of their own. As long as General McClellan was the candidate of their party, its members were pledged to his support. He cannot repudiate the principle, without at the same time repudiating the nomination, and this he has done: and in supporting a war of subjugation, he occupies the same ground with John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln."

Several communications are published commending the course of the news, and there is also the following editorial paragraph:

"Since our Saturday's issue, we have received scores of letters from Peace men, every one of which approves our course, and bids us God speed. The feeling evinced is one of intense indignation that a candidate of a great party, after his confidential friends working for his nomination on a Peace Platform, should, after his nomination was effected, turn round and substitute his own crude notions of Governmental policy as the platform of the great party which gave the Republic all its greatness and its glory when governed by its principles. Such of these as we can find room for, and which were written for publication, we give elsewhere in our paper of to-day."

The Great Soldier Speaks to the Nation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated Headquarters, City Point, Aug. 16, 1864:

I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions.

A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles they are now losing from deserters and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we are only true to ourselves. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, they would become dispondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt the enemy are very anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a convention revolution. They hope for the election of a peace candidate, in fact, like Macauber, they hope for something to turn up If our peace friends expect peace from separation, they are much mistaken. It would but be the begining of war with thousands of Northern men joining the South, because of our disgrace in allowing separation with peace on any terms. The South would demand restoration of the slaves already freed; indemnity for losses, a treaty which would make the North a slave-hunter for the South, and pay for the restoring of every slave escaping to the North,

Yours truly
(Signed) U. S. Grant

THE LAST WORDS OF DOUGLAS.—A delegate at the Chicago Convention had the effrontery to offer a resolution, which, implying reverence for the late Stephen A. Douglas, was intended for a "sop" for the friends of that deceased statesman. Do his friends throughout the Union remember what many regarded as his last words? They were as follows: "The time is coming when there can be no party, when every man who is not for his Government must be regarded as against his Government, and the only division of the people of this country will be into patriots and traitors."

☞ Every man who is in favor of hauling down the old flag, and running up the rebel rag, let him vote for the Chicago ticket.

Peace Commissioners—Grant, Farragut and Sherman. These are the kind of commissioners the loyal people of the North have confidence in.

Gens. Grant and Sherman Call For Men

[OFFICIAL]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 14.

To Major General Dix:

Lieutenant General Grant telegraphs to this Department, in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, Sept, 13—o'clock, A. M.
To Hon. E M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time.

Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect on the enemy than a victory over them.

They profess to believe, and make their men believe, that there is a party in the North in favor of recognizing Southern Indipendence, and that the draft cannot be enforced.

Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Presidential election.

[Signed,] U. S GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The following telegram has been received from General Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

Hon. E M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced.

1st. We need the men.

2d They come as privates with their experienced officers already on hand.

3d. Because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our government equal to the occasion. Our government though a Democracy should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation.

All well.

(Signed) W. T. Sherman.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War,

What the Chicago Traitors Want.

What does the peace platform mean? The reply to this question makes the Chicago platform, and all concerned with it, things of such hideous mien that it is impossible to conceive of anything more terrific. Look at it. An armistice is proposed. An armistice which is to give the enemy the advantage of a rest, and the freedom to examine the whole ground and prepare for a resumption of hostilities on some new issue which he would very readily raise. The armistice means acknowledging the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, and Jeff. Davis says: "When I say Southern Independence I mean to include in our Confederacy Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentcky, Arkansas and Missouri—nothing less." Louisville, Wheeling St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, Port Hudson, Little Rock, Dalton, Marietta—we must pull down the Stars and Stripes from the spires of all these towns and cities. Fort Pickens, at Pensacola; Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the keys of the Gulf of Mexico; Hilton Head, Hatteras, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe—we must evacuate all these places, bundle up the old flag and take it with us. The waters of a good portion of Pennsylvania flow into Chesapeake Bay; but if the Peace c'amorers prevail, we must withdraw our flag from that bay, and then argue the point with Jeff. Davis. We must leave Arlington Heights, commanding the city of Washington, and Covington Heights which command Cincinnati. Every place we occupy, after having expended our best blood, and millions of the people's money in fighting for such occupation, must be ceremoniously given up in response to the demands of Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels. Wives and sisters must, at the bidding of the Chicago Convention, curse their husbands and brothers for ever having gone into the field to fight down the rebellion; and curse the "Stars and Stripes" for having inspired the hearts of these husbands and brothers to follow them to victory or death. Orphaned children must grow up in the knowledge of the platform of the Chicago Convention, and learn to curse the memory of their fathers for ever having taken up arms against an unholy, a cruel, and a barbarious rebellion. They must look up with respect to the dastardly cowards who attempted to rob these fathers in the field of their right to vote—who vainly, we are glad to say, sought to wrench from them that remnant of citizenship which the American soldier holds dear—his right to deposit ballots as well as bullets. Our children and our children's children are to look back upon the history of their ancestry with loathing and disgust and bless the day when the first Northern Copperhead raised his head to curse the Republic. The children of the poor in New Orleans are to grow cursing the Federal band that fed their parents when they had been reduced to starvation by rebel rule, The children of North Carolina are to learn to curse the kind teachers who left comfortable homes in the North to impart to them and parents the seeds of civilization. These and a thousand other such things are what may be looked for—what ought to be if the idea of an armistice be considered either loyal or humane at the present time. Are the people of the North prepared for any such a condition of things? Do they mean that our children shall be born with curses on their lips? Do they mean that this republic is a failure? Verily, they do not. None but traitors talk about an armistice with rebels; none but those who are ready to curse, and who now, in their hearts, curse the Stars and Stripes, and prefer the stars and bars would suggest such a proposition. Copperhead traitors of the North must live only to be execrated, and when they die, their memory only be perpetuated with the curses of posterity. Every man who is in favor of hauling down the old flag, and running up the rebel rag, let him vote for the Chicago ticket.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

☞ We are often surprised to find so few Sewing Machines in use, in our section of country. In the large cities, every family has its Sewing Machine, and they would not be without one for ten times its cost It is certainly the most useful and economical invention of the age, and we advise our readers to hesitate no longer, but to see to getting one of these labor and life saving Machines. There are a great many kinds of Sewing Machines, and we have taken some pains to examine into their respective merits, and we have come to the conclusion that the Wheeler & Wilson, Highest Premium Sewing Machine, is decidedly the best.

These unequaled Machines are adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every kind of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed. The sewing will never unravel or wash out.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are so simple that a child can work them with ease. Printed instructions are sent with every Machine, so that any one can operate them without any trouble or difficulty. Every Machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

Over *Fifty Thousand* of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are sold every year, and yet the demand is so great that they can hardly be supplied as fast as ordered. Machines are carefully packed and sent in good order to any portion of the country.

We hope our readers will write at once to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and get one of their almanacs for 1865, and specimens of work done by the Machine, all of which they will send by mail free of charge, to any address. We should be glad to see an Agency for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine established in our locality. We know them to be the best, most simple and cheapest machine in use.

☞ Our neighbor J. H. Westbrook has just received a large new stock of boots and shoes, of all kinds. Give him a call.

☞ Gen. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance pledges himself to "*restore* economy in public expenditures." Is drawing $6,000 a year as pay for doing nothing a specimen of that economy.

Cows Lost.

We have lost our [illegible] neighbor Brown. See advertisement.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On Tuesday night of last week, a dark cherry colored cow with horns, and a dark brindle cow without horns. Both give milk. Any person giving us information of the whereabouts of these cows will be rewarded.

WM. LEWIS.
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

GONE EAST.

W. F. Johnston is now in the East, selecting the most fashionable Fall and Winter Dress Goods of the latest styles—which will be sold cheap by

Sept. 21, '64. LLOYD & HENRY.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robt. Duncan, dec'd.]

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Keith, Admr., of Robert Duncan, dec'd., late of Hopewell tp., among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock. P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the money in the hands of George W. Johnston, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Dr. Robert Baird, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64. Auditor.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, on

Thursday, 20th, day of October, next,

A Tract of land situate in Oneida tp., Huntingdon county, containing

112 ACRES,

more or less, about seventy five Acres of which are cleared. Known as the farm of Francis Jackson; having thereon erected a good story and a half plank dwelling house, with stone basement, a log bank barn, and other buildings; a good fruit bearing orchard, and excellent sugar camp are on the premises; also, a never failing supply of good water.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

HENRY WILSON,
Committee of Francis Jackson, (a lunatic,)
Sept. 21, '64.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

ANTHONY FORSHEY,
JAMES McCALL,
Executors.
Sept. 21, '64. 6t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in West township, on or about the first of June, '64, a red STEER having a piece cut out of the right and a slit in left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 21, 1864. 4t.* JOHN H. NEFF.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Joshua Green, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joshua Green, late of Barree tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to Carmon T. Green.

JACOB C. MILLER,
ROBERT F. GREEN,
CARMON T. GREEN,
Executors.
East Barree, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES G. STEWART,
BENJAMIN HARTMAN,
Executors.
Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27, 1864

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sep. 21, 1864.

The White Flag Ticket.

The ticket of the Opposition, or the White Flag Party, for the October election, is now complete, and it is as follows:

Congress,
Robt. L. Johnston, Ebensburg.
Senate,
H. J. Walters, Lewistown,
R. W. Christy, Hollidaysburg.
Assembly,
J. W. Kearns, Mifflin co.
J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon.
District Attorney,
Wm. A. Stephens, Huntingdon.
Commissioner,
H. L. Harvey, Spruce Creek.
Directors of Poor,
Andrew Sharrar, West tp.
John Enyeart, Cromwell tp.
Auditor,
R. M. Alexandria, Shirley.
County Surveyor,
W. W. Greenland. Huntingdon.

The *Monitor* hopes through the united efforts of the "D-e-m-o-c-r-a-t-i-c party," their election may be carried. We can't see the point of their success. Several of the candidates are very clever gentlemen, but they are in very bad company, and not one of them voted for the amendment giving the soldier the right to vote for or against them. If any soldier, or friend of a soldier, votes for any one man on this ticket, we had better not be called upon to pass sentence for so gross an outrage upon the loyalty of the county.

A Heavy Failure.

The "unterrified Democracy" had advertised for a grand ratification meeting to be held here on Thursday last. Well, the day came, and with it, all told, not over three hundred of the faithful responded to the call. Five thousand were expected, and why that number did not report is not for us to say. The thing was a complete failure, wanting in everything but the small leaders, to give it even the character of a respectable sized gathering. The speakers announced on the programme were not here—the most prominent was the "Morris county" ballot-box stuffer, R. L. Johnston, the party's candidate for Congress. We could not attend the meeting, and do not know what was said. The procession in the afternoon numbered less than three hundred. The display of transparencies was respectable, but the whole thing lacked enthusiasm—it was not the "unterrified" of former Presidential campaigns. The truth is "the dog is dead"—"Democracy" of to-day is not what it used to was.

We were pleased to see a large number of Union men in town on that day —they came to hear what could be said in favor of the white flag party— they went home stronger in the faith, determined to work more earnestly for the success of Lincoln and Johnston and all the candidates of the Union party.

"Three cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy." This insult to loyal men was proposed in the meeting at the Court House, and was enthusiastically responded to by several of McClellans political friends.

Have Soldiers Assessed.

Our brave soldiers cannot fight rebels in the field and at the same time attend to having themselves assessed at home, so as to secure their votes at the next election. Every soldier who has not been assessed must be assessed in the district where he resides when at home, and must pay a county tax of ten cents to give him the right to vote. Commissioned officers must pay the same taxes imposed upon citizens.

Any citizen can present the names of soldiers to the Assessor of the proper district, and he must assess them, and collectors are required to receive the tax and give a certificate of payment when the assessment is made. Assessors who refuse to assess names of soldiers presented to him by any citizen, are liable to a severe penalty.

We entreat the Union men of every district to *see that every soldier* in the service from their respective boroughs or townships is properly assessed. The "Democrats" will *not* assess the soldiers; and the Union men should do the work thoroughly. Exclude no soldier because he may have been or still is a "Democrat"—let *all* our soldiers in the field have the privilege of voting for such rulers as they deem best. There are few who will vote to bring dishonor upon the war to which they have devoted their lives, by declaring it but "four years of failure," and endorsing a platform and candidate in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities." No matter how they will vote—let the Union men see that *all* of them have the privilege. We are willing to trust the destiny of the Republic to the suffrages of those who peril everything to defend it.

D. S. Henderson. of Alexandria, has been appointed Deputy Marshal for this county.

☞ We have received the muster roll of Co. K, 202d Regiment, but too late for this issue. Also, the muster roll of Co. D. 205th Regt. and a letter from Co. M, 19th Pa. Cav., and also one from Co. G, 184th Regt. All will be published if we can make room.

☞ Don't forget to come to the Union Mass Meeting.

UNION MEETINGS.

The County Committee have appointed Township Meetings, at the following times and places:

Hawn's School House, Juniata tp., Friday evening, Sept. 23.
Warm Springs, Oneida tp., Saturday, Sept. 24.
Cassville, Monday, Sept. 26.
Shade Gap, Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Shirleysburg, Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Huntingdon, Mass Meeting, Friday, Sept. 30.
McConnellstown, Saturday, Oct. 1.
Saulsburg, Monday, Sept. 26.
Green Tree, Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Mill Creek, Wednesday, Sept. 28.
McAleavey's Fort, Monday afternoon, Oct. 3.
Steffey's Tavern, Monday evening, Oct. 3.
Huntingdon Furnace, Monday evening, Oct. 3.
Spruce Creek, Tuesday, Oct. 4.
Dudley, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Trough Creek Church, Todd, tp., Thursday, Oct. 6.
Marklesburg, Friday, Oct. 7.
Scottsville, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Orbisonia, Thursday, Oct. 6.
Mt. Union, Friday, Oct. 7.
Mapleton, Saturday evening, Oct. 8.
Petersburg, Saturday, Oct. 8.

A large attendance at all the meetings, is expected.

Prominent speakers will be present, at each meeting to address the people.

HENRY GRAFFIUS,
Sept. 20, 1864, Chairman.

Sad Death.

The *Shirleysburg Herald* of the 15th inst. says:—"Last week we noticed in the *Herald* that David D. Eshelman, of Germany Valley, had his left hand badly crushed the previous Thursday, by being caught in the gearing of a large thrashing machine. The fingers were amputated by Dr. Baird, and the patient seemed to be doing well enough, until last Sunday, when lock-jaw set in, which terminated fatally last night. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his untimely death."

Mr. Eshelman was the Union candidate for County Surveyor. The vacancy on the ticket has been filled by the County Committee.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 15th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. D. GIBBONY CANTNER of Mifflin co., to Miss LETTIE M. JOHNSTON, of Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. MOSES HAMER to Miss MARTHA J. GROVE, both of Walker township.

At the residence of A. C. Hutchison, Esq, Warrior's Mark, on the 13th inst by Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, Capt. WM. P. DALE, of Pine Grove Mills, to Miss HARRIET E. GRAY, of Patton tp., Centre co., Pa.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the evening of Friday the 9th inst., at the residence of her uncle, Henry Glazier, LAURA ROSELIA daughter of the late John C. and Harriet R. Innes, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., aged 16 yrs. 3 days.

Laura is dead! She has gone from the temptations of this sinful world, to join her youthful voice, with those near and dear ones, who had gone before, in the praises of that Redeemer, "who died that all might live." She has left the world of sorrow and pain and has gone, where the tear of sorrow never falls, and the groan of pain is never heard; where sweet music continually swells upon the air, and happy voices always resound along the golden streets. She has gone to reap the reward of her virtuous and christian life, for although young in years, she had lived those few years of probation in the service of her Saviour.

Her life was one worthy of imitation by all, at home she was a kind and affectionate sister and relative, obedience accompanied with respect and love was always burning brightly in her bosom. At school she enjoyed the entire confidence of her teacher, and the unbounded esteem of her classmates, by her straightforward and honest conduct.

She had been confined to her home, for some months, by a paralysis of part of her body. Suddenly she became much worse, and in less than two days from that time, she called her relatives and friends around the bed side, and told them "she would soon be in Heaven." From each one assembled she requested a promise to seek the Saviour, to live a holy and christian life, and to meet her at last in that better land above.

Just as the parting day expired, her pure spirit left the frail body of earth, and was borne by angel hands, to a happy greeting of parents and friends, there waiting to receive it. Sorrowfully the body was carried to the silent tomb, and forevermore hid from view. But the memory of her pure and spotless life will live, and guide many of her relatives, associates, and friends, in the way of holiness and truth. S.

_ Hollidaysburg and Altoona papers please copy.

At her residence, near Marklesburg, this county, Sept. 10th, NANCY, wife of Rev. Theobald Fouse, in the 60th year of her age.

Mrs. Fouse was an affectionate wife and mother, and a kind and much esteemed neighbor and friend. She was also a firm believer in the Gospel, and died in the confidence and hope which it inspires. She leaves behind her a large family and many friends to mourn her loss.

In this borough, on the 8th inst., JOHNNIE, infant son of John and Eliza Hazzard, aged one year, 6 months, and seven days.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Pleasant Green, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the estate of Pleasant Green, late of Oneida tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment.
HENRY WILSON, Executor.
Sept. 14, '64. 6t.

TRIMMINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER
No. 804 Arch Street.
Philadelphia.
A fine assortment of Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, Shawl Borders, &c.
Importers of real Berlin Zephyrs, Embroideries, Saxony Yarns, Knit Hoods, Fancy Goods, &c., at the lowest prices.
Sept. 14, '64. 3m.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 11th day) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria, in the House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, in the State Senate, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata, in the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of county Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

Two persons to fill the office of Director of Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of county Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Frank[illegible]ship, thence along the said line to Little Juniata [illegible] down the same to the place of beginning, at [illegible] school house opposite the German Reformed Church [illegible] the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 14, '64.

JUST RECEIVED AT LLOYD & HENRY'S, a large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles. LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

---

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 20

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11,50@12,00
Common and Superfine	$10,75@10
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	℔ bl $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.85
Fair and Prime Red	$2.75@2.84
Rye	$1,83
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	97
Barley	℔ bu $1.25
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$14
Timothy	$6.50
Flaxseed	$3.70
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔bbl	$11,50
Extra do ℔cwt	5,75
White Wheat	2,25
Red Wheat	2,20
Rye	1,65
Corn	1,60
Oats	75
Cloverseed	15,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

VALUABLE FARM

AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 ACRES,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any information will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.
Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

West, Thursday, Sept. 8, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.
Barree, on Thursday, Sept., 15, at Manor Hill.
Jackson, on Friday, Sept., 16, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley tp., Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at Mt. Union.
Union " Wednesday, " 21st, at Mapleton.
Juniata, Thursday, " 22nd, Bell Crown Sch. H.
Henderson, Friday, " 23 Union Sch. H.
Oneida, Saturday, " 24, Centre Union S. H.
Penn, Tuesday, " 27, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, " Wednesday, 28, Coffee Run.
Todd, " Thursday, 29, Newberg.
Carbon, " Friday, 30, Calmont.
Shirleysburg & Shirley tp. Tuesday, Oct. 4, Shirleyb'rg.
Cromwell, " Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin, " Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell, " Friday, 7. Bollingertown.
Cass & Cassville, Friday, Oct. 14, Cassville.
Clay, " Saturday, 15, Scottsville.
Springfield, " Monday, 17, Meadow Gap.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.
August 10, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the tracts of land hereinafter described, situate chiefly in Walker township, in said county, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Wednesday, 28th day of September,

A. D. 1864, as the unaccepted and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of said tp., dec'd., to wit:

1. All that tract marked D in the diagram to the writ of Partition or valuation annexed, called, "The middle tract;" containing 185 acres, 132 perches, about 75 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a dwelling house and small barn thereon erected.

2. All that tract of land marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, and 87 perches, and called "The upper Tract." About 100 acres of this tract are cleared, and under cultivation. The uncleared portions of both these tracts are well timbered.

3. Four tracts of woodland, to wit: The tract marked G in said diagram, containing 119 acres. The tract marked K in said diagram, containing 87 acres, 147 perches. The tract marked L in said diagram, containing 148 acres and 83 perches, having thereon a Lime Kiln and Lime-Stone Quarry. The tract marked M in said diagram, containing 117 acres and 147 perches.

4. An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy, in Dublin tp., in said county.

5. All the interest and estate of Henry M. Ker, dec'd., in the tract marked F in said diagram, containing 170 acres, 124 perches, with a dwelling house and barn thereon erected; 80 acres of this tract are cleared, and the residue heavily timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.— One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Attendance will be given by DAVID S. KER, Trustee.
Sept. 7, '64. t s.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,

WILL HOLD ITS NEXT

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

AT EASTON, Pa., commencing TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, and closing FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1864. Premiums over $10,000. Read the following abstract: CATTLE—Foreign Imported, 10 premiums ranging from $30 to $20; all other grades of cattle, 31 premiums, from $25 to $10; and 42 premiums from $8 to $2. Best herd of Cattle, not less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., $40; 2d best $25. Best Team of 10 Yoke of Oxen from any county, to be paid Agricultural Society of said county, $50; 2d best, $25.

HORSES.—Best Imported, 6 premiums, from $30 to $15 Thorough-bred, 10 premiums, from $30 to $10; Trotting Horses and Mares, a premium of $300, one of $200, and one of $100; Pacing, one of $50; Matched Horses, fancy trotting, premium of $50; best Matched Trotting, a premium of $30; best Draught, Gelding, and Single Horses, 12 premiums from $15 to $10; Stallions and Mares for all work, 15 premiums from $25 to $10; Jacks and Mules, 7 premiums from $25 to $10; best Mule Team of 4, $30; 2d best $15;—making about $2,000 in premiums for all descriptions of Horses and Mules.

SHEEP.—For different kinds, 16 Premiums, from $20 to $10; 55 Premiums from $8 to $4.

POULTRY—of almost every kinds premiums of $1,2,3 and 5, in the aggregate of $157.

Agricultural Implements—Best display $50, Steam Plow $100, medal or special diploma, and liberal special premiums for plows, plowmen, rollers, cultivators, wagons, &c. The premiums in other departments are liberal being for leather and its manufactures, butter, cheese, &c., vegetables, fruits, melons, grapes, wines flowers and their designs, stoves, tin ware, &c., domestic manufacture needle work, &c., fine arts, painting and penmanship, display of articles by tradesmen and mechanics, silver ware sewing machines, pianos, &c.

The above being a mere abstract, exhibitors are requested to secure a catalogue so that they may conform to the regulation of the Society, in presenting articles for exhibition. The most liberal arrangements are being effected with railroads generally, both as to freight and excursion tickets. For catalogues and railroad regulations, address the Secretary.

Single Admission tickets, 25 cents.
THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.
NORRISTOWN, PA.
Sept. 14, '64.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley Township, dec'd, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday, the 21st day of October

next, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleysburg and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union; containing

182 Acres and 82 Perches,

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are, a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings; a well of excellent water convenient to the house, and running water in the barn yard, as also in most of the fields. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees common in this latitude.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known and due attendance given by

LEWIS CAROTHERS,
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,
Sept. 14th, '64. 6t. Executors.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

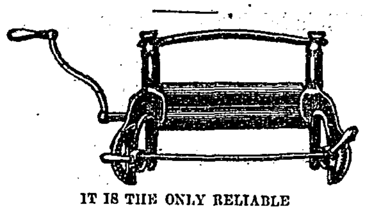
Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Friday, the 23d inst.,

A GRIST MILL, late the property of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd., with 12 acres of land attached. Situate in West township, 1½ miles east of Petersburg.

JAS. G. STEWART,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Executors.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—
That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:
GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

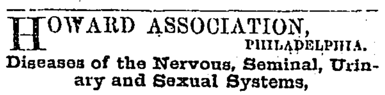
New York, January, 1864.
We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
HON. HORACE GREELEY.
July 13, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,
New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864–1y.

Farm For Sale.
THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864–tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
IN PENN TOWNSHIP,
About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over
TWO HUNDRED ACRES.
About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.
Terms of sale made satisfactory.
WM. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted wil make immediate payment. HENRY WILSON,
aug. 10, 1864–6t Administrator.

LAW ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.
Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch st., Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

NOTICE.
An election for President, Five Managers and Treasurer of the Petersburg and Reedsville Turnpike co., will be held at the office of the Freedom Iron Company, in Denny township, Mifflin county, Pa., on Thursday the 22nd day of September next.
Sept. 7, '64. 3t.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S, TO buy Goods, cheaper than they can be had in Phila., or New York.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN, Delaines, Ticking, Linceys, and every variety of Domestic Goods, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

IRON, STEEL & NAILS, OF ALL kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, of various kinds at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

SALT BY THE SACK, BBL. & Bushel, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, TEAS, Spices & Groceries of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, FLOUR and all kinds of Grain, at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY!
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Chees &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

Cigars for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER, H. G. FISHER, T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best style*, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.
We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron
Manufactory
HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
which they will sell wholesale and retail.
Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.
They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia
Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves
Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.
☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.
april19–6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA,
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl 13, 1864

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* (to run steam or hand.)	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.
ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.
Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.
No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.
J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.
July 27, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING*,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C, &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN:

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made. R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					*EASTWARD*		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 00	......	......	5 21	Mt. Union,...	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10	......	......	......	Mapleton,.....	......	......	1 25
5 15	......	......	......	Mill Creek,...	......	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 30	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	......	......	6 03	Petersburg,...	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	......	......	......	Barree,......	......	......	12 44
5 58	......	......	6 17	SpruceCreek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 22	......	......	6 41	Tyrone,.......	10 13	8 48	12 15
6 32	......	......	6 51	Tipton,.......	......	......	12 05
6 37	......	......	......	Fostoria,.....	......	......	12 00
6 42	......	......	7 00	Bell's Mills,..	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 60	7 15	Altoona,.....	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,..........	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,.....	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,......	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,........	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,..........	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,......	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,................	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit......	9 20	5 05
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 0
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg...........	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell..............	8 26	4 21
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,.........	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,............	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,..........	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,........	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,..............	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,............	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,............	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,..............	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,.....		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M.; and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May. 2, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864-1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,

Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

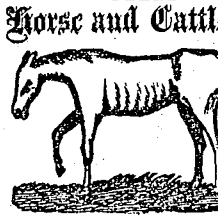
A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

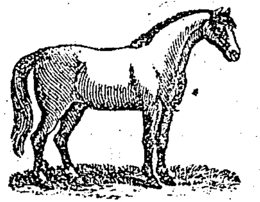
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



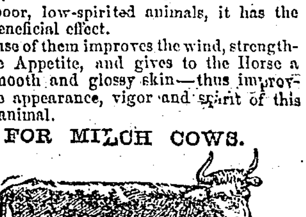
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

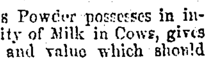
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS:

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " " "
Goodrich's " " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish *at the shortest notice*, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

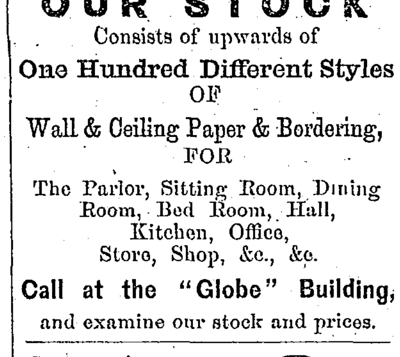
OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.


PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

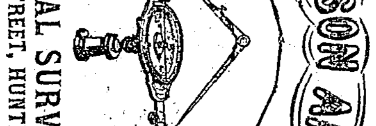
OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.


FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' [illegible] STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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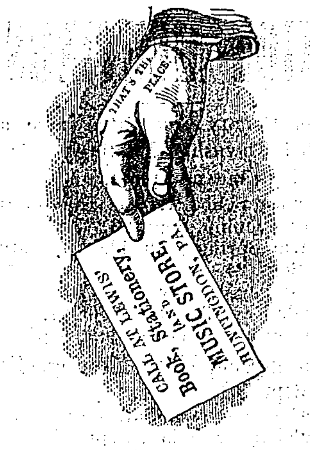
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June 18, 1862.